

THE MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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Augusta, Maine, Thursday Morning, March 17, 1881.

Number 17.

Maine Farmer.

Some Facts About Sugar.

Sugar is a word which in various forms in almost all languages, signifies a sweet crystalline substance obtained from certain vegetable products and is used as a relish in all civilized countries. Cane sugar which is obtained from the sugar cane, from beets, sorghum and from maple trees contains 24 parts of carbon to 22 each of hydrogen and oxygen; grape sugar or that found in grapes and many other fruits and in honey, and is made artificially from various substances under the name of glucose, contains of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, each 24 parts; cane sugar will crystallize while grape sugar will not, this forming a very important distinction between them.

The chief source of the world's sugar is sugar cane (*saccharum officinarum*), though a few years in continental Europe, large quantities have been produced from beets. Through a great staple in Louisiana and Mississippi, the sugar cane is not a native of this country and is a forced crop within the limits of the United States. It is adopted here in the West Indies, where it grows spontaneously and when cultivated on the plantations passes through all the stages of growth and ripening, and is gathered, ground and boiled without the danger of frost or freeze. Here it need be planted only once in eight or ten years, all the crops succeeding the first or plant crop, germinating from the stable, while in this country it must be planted from cuttings each year. In the West Indies it can stand until ripe, while in this country sugar making must be commenced before the cane is fully matured, lest a frost should come and prevent the granulation of the juice. Sugar manufacturers from cane in this country, is therefore attended with many drawbacks and only a comparatively small quantity is produced. The importation of sugar including syrup during the past year amounted to 1,727,131,916 pounds.

The sugar cane is supposed to have originated in the northern districts of Scotland. These larger and finer than those in the south. The name of sugar cane is Angus, but they are frequently called Aberdeen. They was mostly bred in that country. They are also called after the names of adjoining counties, and even after the estates where they were first grown. The name Angus makes a great confusion of names. A calf of a red, a dun, and even a brindle color, is occasionally dropped in this color. They are usually sheltered from the sun, and are most likely by dairymen. Red polled cattle are also bred in the North of England and South of Scotland. They are called the Galloway breed, and it is generally a cow called after the late Mr. Charles Colling, about the year 1790, who put his Shorthorn bull Bulling-broke, and from the produce of this came the first of a new interest in fruit culture and it will call the attention of many to those who subject who do not know how to deal with it or who have done with it.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I glad to meet so many here to-day, and glad to welcome this society here, hoping we shall be able to make your stay with us agreeable and pleasant. I trust that this meeting will be a success.

The president of the Board of Agriculture gave the following information with regard to the different breeds of polled cattle in England:

P. M., with President Gardner in the chair, D. C. Palmer, Mayor of the city, addressed the speaker to Gardner in a brief address, as follows:

[Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

Maine Entomological Society.

A brief statement in our last issue, the winter meeting of the Maine Pomological Society was held in Gardner on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The following officers were in attendance during the meeting:

President, R. H. Gardner of Gardner, Vice Pres., Joseph Taylor, Lakeside (Belgrade), Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. S. Smith of Winslow, and Cor. Sec., Frank Fernald of Winslow. J. Bright of Turner and Chas. S. Pope of Manchester, of the board of Trustees were also in attendance.

A good number of members and visitors were present and manifested much interest in the discussion and other exercises.

The meeting opened Tuesday at 2 o'clock with P. M., with President Gardner in the chair. D. C. Palmer, Mayor of the city, addressed the speaker to Gardner in a brief address, as follows:

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It is with much pleasure that I now have the privilege, in behalf of the citizens of Gardiner, to extend to you a hearty welcome to our City for the purpose of holding our annual meeting.

I understand that the organization was instituted in order to give the subject of fruit culture increased attention, and bring it more prominently to the view of the people of the State, and that the work of the Society has been carried on in a spirit of self-sacrifice and public interest.

A lively interest was manifested in the reading of this paper on the ravages of the various kinds of borers in apple trees, and means to destroy them. Secretary Sawyer, Dr. Wm. W. Brewster, Dr. J. Bright of Turner and Chas. S. Pope of Manchester, of the board of Trustees were also in attendance.

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The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 17, 1881.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

\$5.00, IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE FIRST MONTH OF DATED PAYMENT. **RE-ADVERTISING**—An advertisement by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers.

The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money due him by the publisher.

A subscriber desiring to change his post-office address, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

AD-POSTAGE. Free to all Subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. C. S. ATHER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Lincoln County on March and April.

Mr. A. H. TATE, will call upon our subscribers in East Corinth during March.

The New Administration.

Now that James A. Garfield has been inaugurated President of the United States for four years, all citizens of, and well-wishers in the success of this Republic, trust he may administer the government in the interests of all its people. It is true that Mr. Garfield was elected by his partisan friends, but he is President of the whole country. He is as much the chief magistrate of his political opponents as of his political friends, and every good citizen, no matter what his political views, has an equal interest in the prosperity of his country and the elevation of his citizenship. Whatever measures the new administration may urge which tend to add to our prosperity and power, and which serve to make our form of government purely a government "of the people, for the people, by the people" should and will meet with the hearty commendation of all citizens irrespective of their political views.

On the other hand, Republicans should be as quick to condemn any unwise and unpatriotic measure, even though proposed by an administration elected by them as Democrats will be ready to approve of all just and patriotic endeavors of the administration which did not receive their suffrages. We present to our readers a brief sketch of the several members of the cabinet, who have been selected to become chief advisers of the President.

Maine is represented in the cabinet for the fifth time. Nathan Clifford was attorney general under Polk; Horatio King was postmaster general under Buchanan; Wm. Pitt Fessenden was secretary of the treasury under Lincoln (second term); Lot M. Morrill was secretary of the treasury under Grant (second term), and James G. Blaine, as Secretary of State under Garfield, completes the list. Gen. Knox of the district of Maine, was Washington's secretary of war nearly five years. Of Mr. Blaine, the new Secretary of State, it seems hardly necessary to speak, he is so well known to our citizens. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830. He comes from Scotch-Irish stock, his ancestors having been among the Presbyterian pioneers, who a century and a half ago founded Carlisle. His grandfather was a distinguished officer of the revolution and was upon the staff of Gen. Washington. He took the first honors of his class when he graduated at Washington College in that state in 1847, and afterward taught school in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. He studied law but never practiced it. Removing to Maine in 1853, he edited the Portland Advertiser and Kennebec Journal, and soon acquired great political influence. In 1863 he was elected a member of Congress, and was continuously elected until he was transferred to the Senate in 1876, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Senator Morrill, to the treasury department.

Mr. Blaine was a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1876, and came with 27 votes of being successful. His vote increased from 291 on the first ballot, to 351 on the seventh, but he was beaten by a combination against him of the delegations from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Hayes, who united upon Hayes.

Senator Blaine was one of the leading candidates for the National Convention in Chicago last June. Out of a total of 755 he received on the first ballot 264 votes.

On the thirteenth and fourteenth ballots he received 400 and 350 respectively, and thus declined to 267 on the thirty-fifth ballot.

On the thirty-sixth ballot Gen. Garfield was nominated by a combination of the elements opposed to Gen. Grant and Senator Morrill, to the treasury department.

Mr. Blaine is now in his fifty-second year. Although above medium height, he is compactly and powerfully built, and his neatly trimmed beard is premature gray; his brows are lowering—his eyes keen. On the floor of Congress he manifested unusual power and influence. He is rich and judicious; his delivery is fluent and vigorous; his gestures are full of grace and force; his self-possession is never lost. He has appeared on the scene in almost every National Capital, and is an exceedingly popular and effective campaign orator. His faculties have a keen edge; his memory is remarkably retentive; his practical knowledge of men and affairs has a wide range. He knows from one end of the country to the other, and he knows what they are thinking about. His home in the city of Boston is a picture-story house. Several institutions in the State have received benefactions from him, and his charity and generosity are appreciated throughout the land. All agree with him that he is a man of culture and refinement, a genial host, a courteous gentleman. No man in public life is more fortunate in his domestic circle. He is a man of taste and confidence of every kind. His six children, and their fear him no more than they fear one of their own number. Mrs. Blaine is the model wife and mother, and more than due credit is given judgment, quick perception and heroic courage, than the world will ever know."

The Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom of Minnesota, an old Bullion man, is Mr. Blaine. He was born Belmont, Ohio, in 1827. He removed to Minnesota in 1855, where he practiced law until his election as a representative in 1859. His service in the House was limited, but he was elected to the lower house, and was appointed by the governor of Minnesota, to the Senate to fill a vacancy, which was twice elected by the legislature. His term in the Senate was short.

Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, is the only surviving son of President Lincoln, and is about thirty-eight years old. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, graduating in the summer of 1864. The war was still in progress, and young Lincoln entered the army, taking a place on the staff of Gen. Grant, when the remainder of the war, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. He then entered the Harvard law school at Cambridge, and after the study of law, gave up the practice of law to the study of medicine. His studies he went to Chicago, and shortly afterward was admitted to the Illinois bar. He took no active part in politics until 1872, when he became a member of Gen. Grant's party. The Republican candidate for the presidency. He was a member of the State convention in Springfield, and was appointed a delegate to the National Convention, and gave up the place in favor of Stephen A. Douglas.

We have received from Mr. Fred Atwood of Winooski, a grass knife and a scythe, manufactured by the North Wayne Company. Mr. Atwood is the general agent of this company and their goods are all made of the best quality of steel and in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. We predict that their knives and scythes will become great favorites with the farmers and that they will have an extensive sale.

ONE NEW SENATOR.—The Legislature Wednesday elected Hon. William P. Frye of Lewiston, United States Senator to succeed Hon. James G. Blaine. Mr. Frye was born in Lewiston, Sept. 2, 1831, and is consequently now in his 50th year. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1850, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced first in Rockland and subsequently in Lewiston. At the bar he proved himself a most successful lawyer, having few superiors as a jury advocate.

In 1860 he was elected to the Maine Legislature from Lewiston and served two terms. He was mayor of Lewiston in 1865 and 1866, and while a member was chosen Attorney General of the State, which position he filled for three years. He was elected to Congress from the second district in 1870, and was re-elected in 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880. In Congress he speedily proved himself one of the debaters on the floor of the House, and has for some time recognized as one of the Republi-

cans leaders. Mr. Frye's election will necessitate his resignation of the position of Representative to Congress from the second district, to which he was elected last September for two years from the 4th of the present month. A special election must be held in this district at such time as Gov. Plaisted may indicate to fill the vacancy in the National House, which will then be created.

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MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive officers of the Maine State Agricultural Society will meet at the State House, Lewiston, Tuesday, March 20, and be in session several days making arrangements for the State Fair the coming fall and would be glad to receive suggestions in regard to any changes in the Program or Premium list from parties interested.

TO OUR READERS.—We owe an apology for the appearance of our paper last week. We purchase a pure rag paper, the best that is manufactured, but owing to the great demand upon the manufacturers, we predict a prosperous future for them in their new pastures, &c., &c. On account of the crowded condition of our columns, we shall be obliged to defer a particular description of those animals until next week.

The whole number of animals purchased by Mr. Burleigh was 165 as follows: Herefords 62; polled Angus cattle 12; Shropshire sheep 100.

A good name at home is a tower of strength abroad. Ten times as much food is Sparce as is of any other

which office he is now transferred to the cabinet. He is said to have the entire respect of those who know him.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, the Secretary of the Interior, was born in 1814, and practiced law. He went to Iowa ten years later, was elected governor twice in 1859, and again in 1875. In 1876 he was elected to the United States Senate. He is a man of remarkable ability, but his integrity is undoubtful.

Wayne McVeagh of Philadelphia, the Attorney General, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at Yale College in 1853, studied law, and soon worked his way into a large and lucrative practice. He married a sister of Senator Don Carlos, with whom he resided, however, he is a man of great worth. Mr. McVeagh is a civil service reformer, an opponent of the "machines" in politics, and a man of great character. He is a learned and highly educated man.

Thomas L. James, the Postmaster General, was born at Utica, New York, about fifteen years ago. He began to do news work in a very early age, and soon became one or two newsboys in the interior of New York State, before 1861, when he removed to New York city and obtained a minor position in a custom house. He remained in New York city for a number of years, and was highly educated in that city.

John C. Stetson, a native of New York, about fifteen years ago, was a boy newsboy in New York city, and obtained a minor position in a custom house. He remained in New York city for a number of years, and was highly educated in that city.

The CZAR ASSASSINATED.—Alexander II Emperor of Russia, was killed Sunday afternoon by the explosion of a bomb, which shattered both legs below the knee and inflicted other wounds, from which he died after he was taken to the Palace. At the time of the assassination he was returning from a parade. The first bomb caused injury only to the carriage, but the second, which exploded as the Emperor alighted, was fatal to both him and three other persons.

The members of the Imperial family were present at the death-bed. One of the two assassins, when arrested, attempted to shoot the Colonel of Police. When the news of the Emperor's death reached Washington, from Minister Foster, Senator Blaine sent a cable despatch of condolence and sympathy to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor's son, Alexander, who succeeded him, was born March 10, 1845, and in 1866 was married to Maria Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Alexander's second son, the Grand Duke Alexia, visited the United States several years ago; his only daughter married Albert the Duke of Edinburgh, the third son of Queen Victoria.

Alexander II was a son of the late Czar Nicholas, and was 63 years of age. He ascended the throne March 2, 1855, while Russia was engaged in the Crimean War. On Sept. 7, 1856, he was solemnly crowned at Moscow. His accession to the throne in 1860, who had resided here ever since he was born, was followed by the arrival of Prof. Chapman of Bowdoin College, presented at the Congregational church here. The Emperor's son, Alexander, who succeeded him, was born March 10, 1845, and in 1866 was married to Maria Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Alexander's second son, the Grand Duke Alexia, visited the United States several years ago; his only daughter married Albert the Duke of Edinburgh, the third son of Queen Victoria.

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The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 16.
Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 260; sheep and lambs, 6200; swine, 9-
600; veal, 125; number of western cattle,
2032; eastern cattle, 205; milch cows and
northern cattle, 148.
Prices—Live cattle per 100 lbs., live
yearling, Extra quality, \$6 00@ 37½%;
first, \$5 25@ 37½%; second, \$4 50@ 35½%;
third, \$4 00@ 37½%; poorest, grades of
choice oxen, \$5 25@ 35½%;
Brighton Hides—\$7 per lb.
Country Hides—\$7 per lb.
Country Tallow—\$4 12½ per lb.
Calf Skins—\$1 25@ 20 each.
Sheep Skins—\$1 25@ 20 each.
Lamb Skins—\$1 25@ 20 each.
SALES OF CATTLE.

Live Average

By	No. Pcs.	Lbs.	Avg.
A. N. Monroe	16	6 37½	149
	do	7 12½	149
	17	5 80	1305
	do	20	1052
	14	5 37½	1275
	do	6 55	1205
	16	5 10	1061
	do	5 50	1054
	16	5 35	1210
	17	4 75	1128
J. Stetson & Co.	12	5 50	1210
	7	5 20	1000
Pitch & Kanes	7	5 50	1250
	10	6 00	1300
	13	5 25	1220
	6	6 00	1400
C. Leavitt & Son	6	5 70	1315
	7	5 50	1218
	7	5 25	1220
E. Farrell	10	5 50	1150
	6	5 87½	1300
	7	5 15	1100

the cattle trade still continues dull, and although the supply from the West for the past two weeks has been good, there is not enough for the demand. Quite a number of the best cattle have been shipped per steamer for the English markets. Prices unchanged, except those of last quotations, make up the cost of the importation of British cattle at \$5 35¢ per lb.
Country Hides—\$7 per lb.
Country Tallow—\$4 12½ per lb.
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The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Poetry.

Love in All.

Name the leaves on all the trees;
Name the waves on all the seas;
All the birds that wander through the grove;
And you name the name of Love.

As in light of maiden's eye.

Listen to the countless sounds
In the wind that gayly bounds
Over the hills and over the wing,
Bright bees hum and hums sing;

It's their ring sweet love's theme;

Love there is where seafarers sleep,

As in gullies madam's kiss.

Go where, through the voiceless night,
Over the hills and over the sea,
Like the trend of unseen fates;

For the world is full of mystery,

Dimming arynes shooting forth;

As in that mother's heart.

Love is the essence of all things;
'Tis from love that beauty springs;

Love by joyous heart

Vested in maiden's form so fair,

I do not know all else above,

Spirit sweet—all else above.

Love is God, since God is love!

Our Story Teller.

BY A LEAP.

BY MARY CECIL HAY.

A small, old-fashioned cottage where a woman is working in the porch.

A tiny cottage, in a garden stocked only with fruit and vegetables, save for the hardy creepers clinging to the porch. But then their blossoms gleam as white and pure as lilies, and the garden is a picture.

But the time is still out of my reach, for poverty here, mother, would be to you a hundred times worse than poverty at home.

When he has been absent for a year, he comes home to spend his vacation with us again, and when he has been away for a month, and the leaves have fallen, then our Sunday pales woman, wearing a widow's cap upon her smooth brown hair; but with such a look of love and longing on her face that she was a beauty yet, it is good to see her again, and she is a picture of but a home of love and peace; a plain and quiet countrywoman, with a wealth of warm affection in her heart.

A letter comes to us, saying Mary Sullivan is dreaming the old dreams which have cheered her through her ten years of widowhood—bright, but never impossible dreams of the future of her only son, and gladdening her heart with her own little wonderings a little (just a little); if many women of her age have seen no more of the world than she, who has not spent one night of her life beyond a village when her hand was in school.

Is it to be always so? A steadfast light comes into the eyes of David, and when he has been away for a month, and the leaves have fallen, then our Sunday

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